

Guatemala

The Development Challenge: Guatemala has passed a critical juncture by holding the most participatory election in its democratic history. Both presidential candidates in the run-off election were individuals of character, who figure prominently in social reform. Business sector leaders are energetically engaged in initiatives to meet Millennium Challenge Account Goals, such as extending education and achieving universal access to basic health care. The new administration of Oscar Berger will enjoy strong popular support and a mandate to clean up government. Moreover, it will be able to count on United Nations and donor backing for a special commission to investigate organized crime and free Guatemala from its dreadful influence. Guatemala, as one of the strongest supporters of CAFTA during negotiations and as Central America's largest economy, will take full advantage of its unprecedented opportunities for investments to spur economic growth. The change of government affords an important opportunity to reverse negative trends in the country. Donor support will remain essential, however, to keep Guatemala on the positive democratic path and avoid any fall towards a failing state so near to U.S. borders.

Guatemala's \$23.3 billion economy and population of 12 million are the largest in the region, yet it has a highly unequal distribution of income and pervasive poverty. Despite a per capita gross national income of \$1,740, its lower-middle income classification is deceiving, masking extreme inequalities between urban, largely ladino (non-indigenous) and rural, indigenous populations. Over half (56%) of its population lives in poverty, and 21.5% of its people are extremely poor. Guatemala ranks among the worst in the region for life expectancy, infant mortality (39 per 1,000 live births), maternal mortality (153 per 100,000 live births), and chronic malnutrition (49%). Only three out of every 10 school-age children graduate from the sixth grade, and only one in 20 enters high school. Guatemala's complex topography and its 23 languages hugely complicate efforts to expand education and health services, and contribute to an extremely low rate of labor productivity. Agriculture, which employs the majority of the poor, was particularly hard hit from the combined impacts of the worldwide economic downturn and crises in the world coffee and cardamom markets.

On the positive side, the United States is Guatemala's most important trading partner, accounting for 30% of its exports and providing 36% of its imports. Remittances (\$1.5 billion) from Guatemalans in the United States are the second leading source of foreign exchange. Guatemala's rich natural resource base and location on Mexico's southern border position the country to benefit significantly from an expansion of trade--both within the region and with the United States and Mexico. Guatemala is currently classified as a noncooperating country under the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) criteria because of vulnerability to money-laundering. However, the country has made substantial progress in all areas and could be found to be fully compliant by the next FATF meeting in February 2004.

U.S. national interests in Guatemala include the containment of illegal migration, organized crime, and narcotrafficking; strengthening of democracy; fulfillment of the Peace Accords; and building trade capacity. Strengthening Guatemala's weak governmental institutions and fostering broad-based economic growth are essential to effective collaboration in containing illegal migration, combating organized crime and drug trafficking, and addressing other potential threats to homeland security. A free and fair national election in 2003, leading to a peaceful transition in power, is a major step in this direction. Following decertification in 2002 for failing to cooperate fully to combat narcotrafficking, Guatemala made significant efforts during 2003 and was recertified in September 2003. While cooperation on combating drug trafficking has improved significantly, Guatemala remains the region's main transit point for illegal migrants and narcotics en route to the United States.

The USAID Program: The Data Sheets provided below cover the three new objectives for which USAID is requesting FY 2005 funds. These objectives are part of the new regional strategy for Central America and Mexico and support institutional changes that reinforce democracy and the rule of law, improve the quality of basic education and the health of rural families, and increase trade, rural incomes, and food security while improving natural resource management and conservation. The objectives are described in more detail in the following Data Sheets.

Other Program Elements: USAID's Central America Regional Program provides technical assistance to strengthen Guatemala's understanding of trade issues, to control and contain HIV/AIDS, and to promote rural diversification and support environmental conservation and clean production.

USAID's Office of Regional Sustainable Development within the Latin America and Caribbean Bureau (LAC/RSD) manages several democracy and governance activities that provide technical assistance, training and membership to regional networks of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), human rights ombudsmen, and municipalities. These activities involve the Inter-American Democracy Network, the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights, the Federation of Municipalities of Central America, the Americas Anti-Corruption and Accountability project, the Inter-American Coalition for the Prevention of Violence, the Justice Studies Center of the Americas, the U.S. Department of Justice's ICITAP police training, as well as municipal development. In addition, LAC/RSD supports clean production and activities to preserve biological diversity. LAC/RSD's regional health initiatives for maternal child health/family planning, health sector reform, and HIV/AIDS and infectious diseases work through the Pan American Health Organization, a health NGO strengthening program. LAC/RSD funds several activities to increase access to and the quality of primary education, including the Program for Educational Reform in the Americas, the Civic Engagement for Education Reform in Central America program, and the Center for Excellence in Teacher Training in Honduras.

The Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance manages a Matching Grants Program, which, through Project Hope, Curamericas, and Habitat for Humanity International, leverages financial resources to improve primary health care, support institutional strengthening of non-profit housing organizations, and alleviate poverty through microenterprise development. The Global Health Bureau's Child Survival Program funds activities that provide technical assistance to reduce infant, child and maternal mortality and morbidity.

The Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT) manages Partnerships for Food Industry Development, which, through Michigan State University and private sector partners, is assisting fruit and vegetable producers to meet developed market requirements for their products. EGAT also funds the Farmer-to-Farmer Program, which provides short-term, U.S. volunteer technical assistance to increase farm and agribusiness productivity. Finally, EGAT runs the Integrated Pest Management/Collaborative Research Support Program.

Other Donors: USAID has successfully encouraged other donors to build upon its pioneering pilot programs in education and health, and has played a pivotal role in the Consultative Group on Guatemala, which involves all the major donors. Overall development assistance to Guatemala totals about \$998 million per year, excluding debt relief. The United States and Japan (health, education, and agriculture) are Guatemala's first and second largest bilateral partners, respectively. Other major bilateral donors (listed in order of program size) and their principal areas of focus include Germany (education and health), Canada (rural development), Sweden (social sectors), the Netherlands (Peace Accords and the environment), and Norway (social sectors).

Multilateral donors, listed in order of program size, include the Inter-American Development Bank (infrastructure, social sectors, and financial reform); the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (infrastructure); the World Bank (financial reform and physical infrastructure); the European Union (Peace Accords implementation and decentralization); and the United Nations system/agencies, including the World Food Program, the United Nations Development Program, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, and the Food and Agriculture Organization.

Guatemala PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Current	FY 2005 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	15,700	12,017	11,400	9,723
Development Assistance	12,320	14,810	11,099	6,647
Development Credit Authority	0	530	0	0
Economic Support Fund	10,000	6,500	4,971	4,000
PL 480 Title II	21,502	16,673	11,154	17,631
Total Program Funds	59,522	50,530	38,624	38,001

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

520-001 Democracy				
DA	2,000	1,000	0	0
ESF	1,000	0	0	0
520-002 Better Educated Rural Society				
DA	2,750	4,550	0	0
520-003 Better Health for Women and Children				
CSH	15,700	12,017	0	0
520-004 Increased Rural Incomes				
DA	3,500	4,792	0	0
DCA	0	530	0	0
PL 480	0	16,673	0	0
520-005 Natural Resource Management				
DA	4,070	3,468	0	0
520-006 Support the Implementation of the Peace Accords				
DA	0	1,000	0	0
ESF	9,000	6,250	0	0
520-021 Ruling Justly				
DA	0	0	1,821	1,409
ESF	0	0	4,971	4,000
520-022 Economic Freedom				
DA	0	0	5,878	2,501
PL 480	0	0	5,654	10,000
520-023 Investing in People				
CSH	0	0	11,400	9,723
DA	0	0	3,400	2,737
PL 480	0	0	5,500	7,631
TRANSFER				
ESF	0	250	0	0

Mission Director,
Glenn Anders

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Guatemala
Program Title:	Ruling Justly
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	520-021
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$1,800,000 DA; \$5,000,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$1,800,000 DA; \$6,000,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2004
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2008

Summary: USAID's democracy program strengthens key elements of a functioning democracy: the justice system and service delivery. To strengthen the rule of law, USAID provides technical assistance and training to improve coordination, efficiency, and responsiveness to community needs by decentralized justice centers. Local citizen committees are given funding and technical support for public education and community crime awareness and prevention. Crime prevention efforts are closely coordinated with the Embassy Narcotics Affairs Section and the Department of Justice police-training program (ICITAP). Technical assistance and training are also focused on improving transparency and accountability of government through support for decentralization of decision-making and authority to local levels, improved capacity and transparency of local governments, efforts to improve and institutionalize controls and checks and balances, and possibly, electoral system reform. Grants to civil society organizations will further develop social auditing capacity and alliances with private sector groups will expand public-private infrastructure and crime prevention.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Strengthened rule of law (\$3,000,000 ESF, \$800,000 DA). Technical assistance will be provided to national authorities and counterparts, justice center committees that currently exist in 15 departments and other centers to be created, and local government officials for community-based crime prevention and anti-lynching efforts, and building collaboration among citizens, local authorities, businesses, and the police to respond to local needs and protect human rights. Policy dialogue supported by observational visits, conferences, forums, and workshops will promote legal and institutional reforms to improve functioning of judicial and law enforcement institutions and encourage adequate host country funding. Technical assistance and training for judges, prosecutors and others will further expand oral judicial proceedings and administrative reforms to speed up case processing, increase the number and timeliness of cases resolved, develop alternative dispute resolution, and improve investigation and prosecution of corrupt officials. Support to the Human Rights Ombudsman Office and civil society to advance legal and operational reforms will improve law enforcement, judicial processes, and respect for human rights. Principal contractors, grantees, or agencies: Government of Guatemala agencies (e.g., the Guatemalan judicial branch, the Public Ministry, the Human Rights Ombudsman Office, etc.) and others to be determined.

Greater transparency and accountability of governments (\$2,000,000 ESF, \$1,000,000 DA). Support will be provided to a number of municipalities to implement recent decentralization policy reforms, including participatory planning processes at departmental and municipal levels, and budget accountability. Policy dialogue and technical assistance at national and local levels including national municipal associates, government and congressional officials, and others will be focused on tax reform and revenue generation to increase the level of resources managed by municipal governments and more effective service provision to citizens. Technical assistance will help key municipalities implement transparency and accountability systems, including the computerized Integrated Financial Management System and public hearings, and will also promote public-private partnerships for economic development, job creation, and

service delivery. Financial and technical support will help Guatemala implement recommendations of the National Commission on Anti-Corruption and Transparency, which will be developed in 2004, and to comply with commitments of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption including government mechanisms to prevent corruption, such as making procurement more transparent and promoting civil society participation in combating corruption. Technical assistance will be provided to key institutions, such as the Comptroller General. Financial and technical support will also be provided to civil society social auditing efforts at national and local levels, including monitoring of budget implementation and selection processes for key positions (e.g., the Supreme Court) as well as for legal and institutional reforms to improve accountability of elected officials, including the Election and Political Parties law, and improved checks and balances (e.g., Congressional oversight of military budget). Principal contractors, grantees, or agencies: the Comptroller General, the National Transparency Commission, municipalities, and others to be determined.

FY 2005 Program:

Rule of law (\$4,000,000 ESF). Technical assistance, training and support to civil society organizations will be focused on the same activities as described above. (Implementers to be determined through a competitive process).

Transparency and accountability (\$2, 000,000 ESF, \$1,300,000 DA). Technical assistance, training, and support to civil society organizations will be focused on the same activities described above. (Implementers to be determined through a competitive process).

Performance and Results: Principal outcomes expected by the end of this Strategic Objective are: 1) an increase in the percentage of cases that are concluded within stipulated time period; and 2) positive changes in user assessments/evaluations of the responsiveness/quality of service of key government agencies (e.g., local government, electoral authority, courts, etc.)

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Guatemala

520-021 Ruling Justly	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	1,821	4,971
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	1,821	4,971
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	1,409	4,000
Future Obligations	6,400	0
Est. Total Cost	9,630	8,971

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Guatemala
Program Title:	Economic Freedom
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	520-022
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$6,000,000 DA; \$10,000,000 PL 480
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$3,000,000 DA; \$10,000,000 PL 480
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2004
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2008

Summary: Guatemala's already large economy (\$23.3 billion) and strategic location within Central America positions it to be the greatest "winner" of all the Central American countries through a free trade agreement with the United States (CAFTA). Yet to enjoy fully the benefits and meet the challenges of an agreement, the new Berger Administration that takes office in 2004 must move aggressively on a range of long-standing issues that make Guatemala the least competitive of all of the Central America countries. USAID will help Guatemala meet this challenge, lending technical support to improve the policy environment for investment, facilitate business development, and improve producers' abilities to meet the quality standards of specialty markets. Because much of Guatemala's competitive advantage lies in its rich biological diversity and cultural assets, USAID's program will focus on the policies, market linkages, and business skills that the agricultural, tourism, and forestry sectors need to succeed in highly competitive, specialized markets. In the early years of the program, USAID will also provide assistance to enhance land tenure security, improve customs administration, and extend financial services to small- and medium-sized enterprises in rural areas.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

More competitive, market-oriented, private enterprises (\$4,000,000 DA). Activities will focus on high-value horticulture products, sustainable tourism, and forestry sectors through the forging of more competitive business clusters and improved business linkages. Support to 4,000 small-scale producers will allow them to engage in higher value production that meets market requirements. Assistance will be provided to 10 communities to manage cultural and natural resources. Forty business alliances will be developed to leverage resources and to access technology and markets. The Mission's recently established alliances window with the Guatemalan Nontraditional Agricultural Exporters Association (AGEXPRONT), which leveraged a 2 to 1 match for USAID funding, will be expanded as a means of leveraging more resources from the private sector for activities that enhance trade capacity and strategic business cluster development. Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: AGEXPRONT and Michigan State University.

Laws, policies, and regulations that promote trade and investment (\$2,000,000 DA). Assistance will be provided to the Government of Guatemala to help resolve land conflicts and improve land tenure in exconflictive rural areas. Assistance also will be provided in customs administration to improve the efficiency and security in moving imports and exports through ports and to adopt and implement fiscal policies supportive of investment and trade. Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: To be determined.

PL 480 Title II. Food Assistance will provide essential support to cooperatives and producer associations to improve and diversify agricultural production, contributing to higher family income and greater food security. Food for Work activities are implemented for important infrastructure that generates income such as small-scale irrigation or farm-to-market roads that facilitate community access to markets and

health services. Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: CARE, SHARE Guatemala, Catholic Relief Services, and Save the Children.

FY 2005 Program:

More competitive, market-oriented, private enterprises (\$2,500,000 DA). Activities will focus on high value horticulture products, sustainable tourism, and forestry sectors through the forging of more competitive business clusters and improved business linkages. Support to small-scale producers will allow them to engage in higher value production that meets market requirements. Assistance will be provided to selected communities to manage cultural and natural resources. Business alliances will be promoted to leverage resources and to access technology and markets. Principal contractors, grantees, or agencies: AGEXPRONT and Michigan State University.

Laws, policies, and regulations that promote trade and investment (\$500,000 DA). Assistance to the Government of Guatemala will help resolve land conflicts and improve land tenure in exconflictive rural areas. Assistance in customs administration will improve the efficiency and security in moving imports and exports through ports and will help Guatemala adopt and implement fiscal policies supportive of investment and trade. Principal contractors, grantees, or agencies: To be determined through a competitive process.

PL 480 Title II assistance will provide essential support to cooperatives and producer associations to improve and diversify agricultural production, contributing to higher family income and greater food security. Food for Work activities will provide important infrastructure to generate income such as small-scale irrigation or farm-to-market roads that facilitate community access to markets and health services. Principal contractors, grantees, or agencies: CARE, SHARE Guatemala, Catholic Relief Services, and Save the Children.

Performance and Results: This new program will help Guatemala meet the challenges and take advantage of new opportunities under CAFTA, providing support for laws, policies, and regulations that promote trade and investment. It will help make Guatemala a more effective trading partner with the United States, the world, and the rest of Central America. Results expected include a greater contribution of selected industry clusters (e.g., high-value horticulture, forestry, and sustainable tourism) to the economy, greater revenue generated from the responsible use of environmental resources, and improved rural farm family income and food security.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Guatemala

	DA	PL 480
520-022 Economic Freedom		
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	5,878	5,654
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	5,878	5,654
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	2,501	10,000
Future Obligations	9,000	15,000
Est. Total Cost	17,379	30,654

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Guatemala
Program Title:	Investing in People
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	520-023
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$10,000,000 CSH; \$2,900,000 DA; \$9,030,000 PL 480
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$10,471,000 CSH; \$3,000,000 DA; \$9,030,000 PL 480
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2004
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2008

Summary: Despite significant progress over the past decade in the extension of primary health and education service programs for rural areas, Guatemala's health and education statistics lag far behind nearly every country in the Latin America and Caribbean region. Under the new regional Central America and Mexico strategy, assistance to Guatemala from USAID will support Government of Guatemala efforts to ensure healthier, better-educated people and improve social sector investments and transparency. Working through the Ministry of Health (MOH) and NGOs that provide health services, the program will support quality maternal child health and nutrition services, prevent HIV/AIDS, and improve health and nutrition practices. Policy dialogue in health and education will focus on increased public investments in these sectors, improved accountability and transparency, effective decentralization of services, and increased quality, efficiency and equity of government programs. USAID's education assistance will focus on improving primary school completion rates through promoting policies and actions that increase the quality of education, reduce inefficiency (drop-out and repetition, especially in the early grades), and increase children's readiness for school. USAID will encourage private sector partnerships to advance these objectives, capitalizing on a sharp increase in corporate social responsibility programs. Assistance from USAID will contribute to bridge the enormous health and education gaps between rural indigenous highland populations and the rest of the country.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Social sector investment (\$5,527,000 CSH; \$3,400,000 DA). USAID will pursue increased public investment in education and health, more equitable resource allocation, and more cost-effective and efficient use of public and private sector funds to achieve broadly shared health and education goals. Technical assistance will improve the capacity of stakeholders (e.g., business groups, civil society groups, and government) to mobilize resources and ensure technically sound social investments. The technical and financial assistance to the Ministry of Education (MOE) will develop policy reforms focused on increased accountability and improved quality of basic education. Funding will target policy-based reforms for improving classroom performance in the early grades, especially first grade, the key to primary school completion, and will include curricular reforms, the development of standards and assessments, and administrator and teacher training. USAID funding also will support public-private partnerships to help finance and improve basic education and health care. Principal implementers will include the Ministries of Health (MOH) and MOE, the Guatemalan Family Welfare Association (APROFAM), the Academy for Educational Development, and others to be determined.

Child and reproductive health care (\$3,973,000 CSH; P.L. 480). Funding will support training, printing and distribution of health and nutrition education materials, equipment and supplies, grants to extend health care coverage to new rural areas, and technical assistance for public and NGO health care providers to implement an integrated maternal child health and nutrition care program. The program focus will be to increase access to health and nutrition services in rural highland communities that currently lack coverage. The program's first priority will be to get the MOH to assume financial responsibility for the health care coverage of 317,000 people served by USAID-financed local NGOs.

USAID will build on prior investments in NGO health networks to improve administrative and technical capacities. P.L. 480 Title II assistance will help food insecure families maintain adequate nutrition, while monetization proceeds will be used for maternal/child health activities. Efforts will focus on growth monitoring of children less than 24 months of age, and on educating mothers regarding health practices and complementary feeding to reduce child malnutrition. USAID will provide training and technical assistance for family planning services in all 1,295 MOH facilities, as well as in 32 clinics and with 3,350 rural promoters of APROFAM and small rural NGOs working under the MOH's primary health care program. USAID will continue to help the MOH implement the Population and Social Development Law, which guarantees access to reproductive health information and care. Principal implementers will include the MOH, APROFAM, and others to be determined.

Prevention of HIV/AIDS (\$500,000 CSH). Assistance will be provided to MOH clinics for training and equipment for treating sexually transmitted infections in groups with high HIV prevalence. USAID will also assist NGOs working with high HIV prevalence groups to offer voluntary HIV counseling and testing services (including kits) and behavior change communication. Principal implementers will include Family Health International and the MOH.

FY 2005 Program:

Social sector investment (\$3,742,000 CSH; \$3,000,000 DA). Technical assistance, training and support to the MOH, the MOE, and civil society organizations would focus on the same activities described above. Resource mobilization policy activities would be directed toward increasing public expenditures for health and education, improving the efficiency in resource use, and promoting decentralization. USAID would also strengthen local mechanisms to manage public-private alliance resources to increase basic health, nutrition, and education services for rural areas. Support to APROFAM and NGO networks would underscore institutional and technical sustainability through improved service delivery, alliances, and innovative financing. Principal implementers would include the MOH, the MOE, APROFAM, NGO networks, alliance partners, and others to be determined.

Child and reproductive health care (\$6,229,000 CSH; P.L. 480). USAID funding will support the continuation of activities described for FY 2004. The program would provide technical assistance, training, and financial support to increase access to maternal and child health and nutrition services in rural highland areas lacking coverage. USAID would continue to support social marketing of micronutrients, ORT, and educational campaigns on improved nutritional practices. P.L. 480 Title II food aid would be integrated with community growth monitoring and health care to reduce child malnutrition. USAID would continue to support training and technical assistance for family planning services and work on contraceptive security in the public sector as well as in APROFAM and NGO clinics.

Prevention of HIV/AIDS (\$500,000 CSH). USAID-funded prevention activities among high prevalence groups would focus on selected geographical areas. Integrated actions at the health facility level (testing, counseling and STI treatment) and NGO outreach activities would be brought closer to target populations. Principal implementers will be the MOH and others to be determined.

Performance and Results: By program completion, the Government of Guatemala's greater commitment to social sector investment will be reflected in increased public expenditures to ensure more effective and efficient health and education services. Rural access to quality health services will be expanded in now underserved areas. Specifically, the program anticipates a 50% increase in public health and education expenditures; student failure in first grade will be reduced by 20%, and primary completion will increase by 20% nationally. Improved allocation of the education budget and reduced inefficiencies in public education investment will free up resources to increase coverage and educational quality; approximately 14,000 infant lives will be saved; the infant mortality rate will be reduced to 29 per 1,000 live births; the total fertility rate will be reduced from 4.4 to four children per woman; an additional 135,000 women will be practicing family planning; and one million people who currently do not have access to health services will be covered by an expanded public-NGO partnership program.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Guatemala

520-023 Investing in People	CSH	DA	PL 480
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	0	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0	0
Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	0	0	0
Through September 30, 2003			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	0	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	11,400	3,400	5,500
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004			
Obligations	11,400	3,400	5,500
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA			
Obligations	9,723	2,737	7,631
Future Obligations	34,029	9,100	31,940
Est. Total Cost	55,152	15,237	45,071